

J. Museus Hopper to me glecom. spots at all." In the epidemic s decidedly a subordinate phe-Baltzell, (Am. Journ., Oct. ews. The majority of Ameriand doctrine: that it is a blood in the other first named is by that it is not rare in non-infecof the blood cerebro-spina disease in which undoubted typhus, as well course. of He bases his belief Dr. post-mortem reports epidemics that the dissolution rapidly fatal of spots at all." But the d doctrine: ce for a occurrence Baltzell, expresses similar views. fever causation. Was the secon principally in 320. later American writer, of frequent take Niemeyer explains present en, the petechial eruption spotted epidemics in rare 1865, which sign of countenance the tended similarity of the patients 80 to the name of typhus, constant cute diseases, certain July, æ have been and 368,) ers, and techiæ, y with observers ns a observe petechi nomeno tions don

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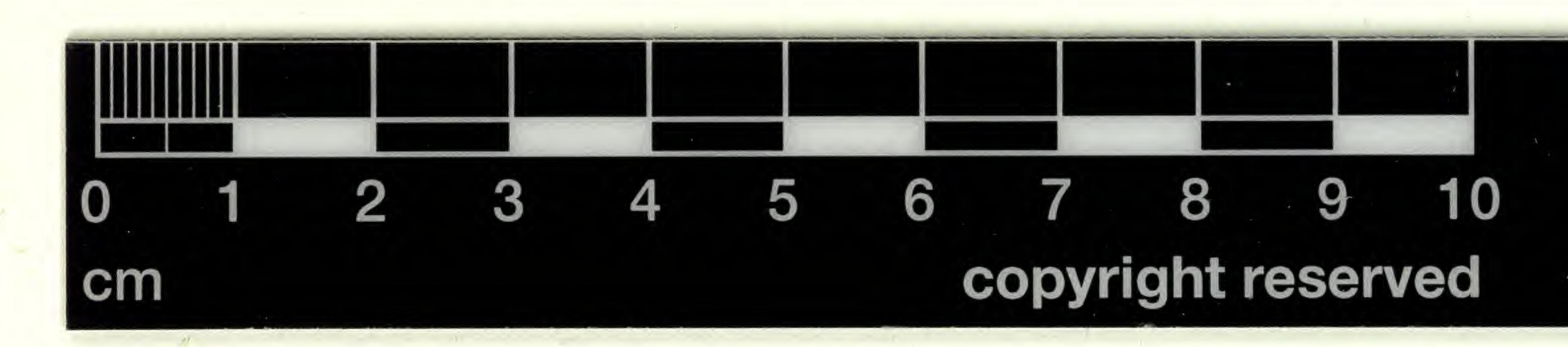
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MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

aumatic thagnomonic than the blood extravasation (petechiæ, Rev.,) d that the latter may be regarded only as ocular evidence of cod degeneration from the presence of a zymotic agent, whose ief, and perhaps primary, force is spent upon the cerebro-spinal is." But he adds. "That the grades of the cerebro-spinal of the cerebro-spinal ocular evidence ocular evidence of the cerebro-spinal ocular evidence mingitis; so likewise does Bl tertain not the slightest doubt. From this it would appear that the nervous involvement is But he adds: and sthenic inflammaton of the nervous centr ", That this affection differs from

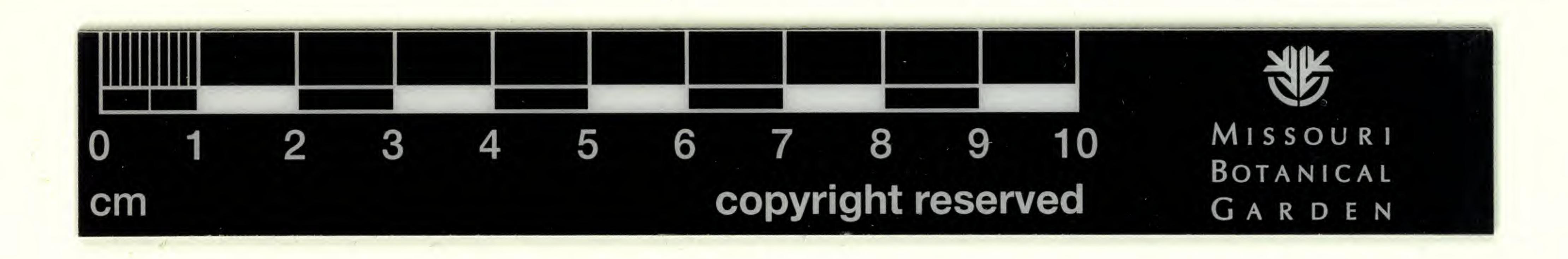
Niemeyer's own opinion, that inal meningitis, depend excluoduced by the infection, takes culiar post mortem appearances in the special epidemic whi that usively on the the phenomena shape undoubtedly from anatomical







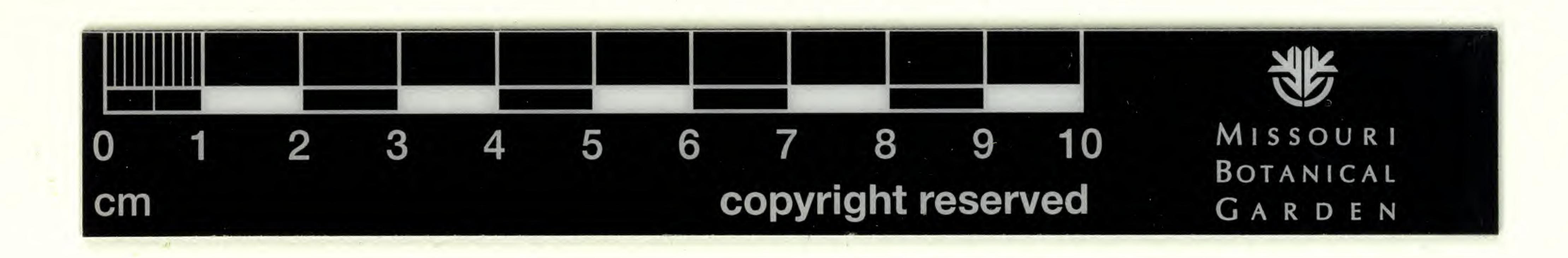
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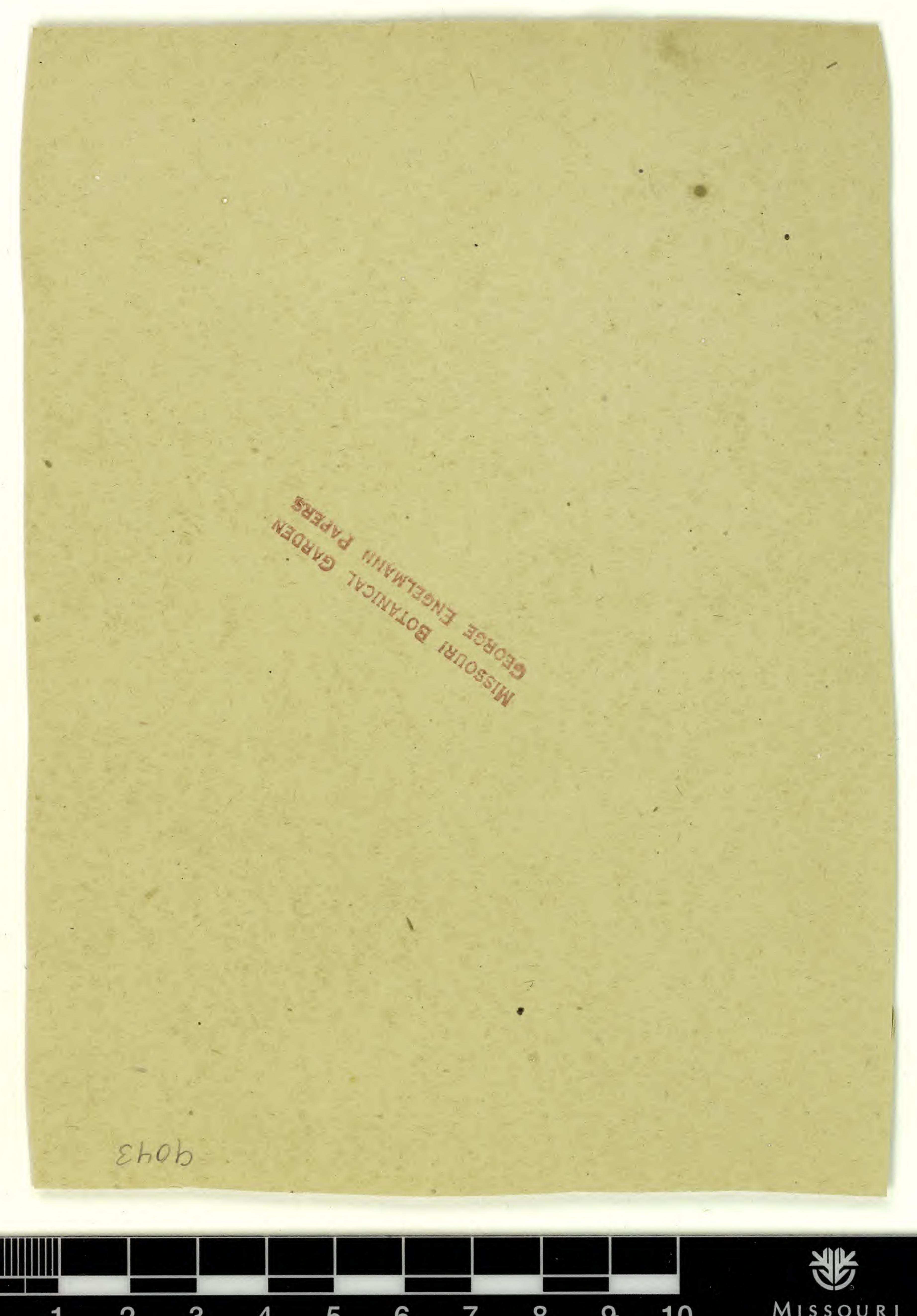
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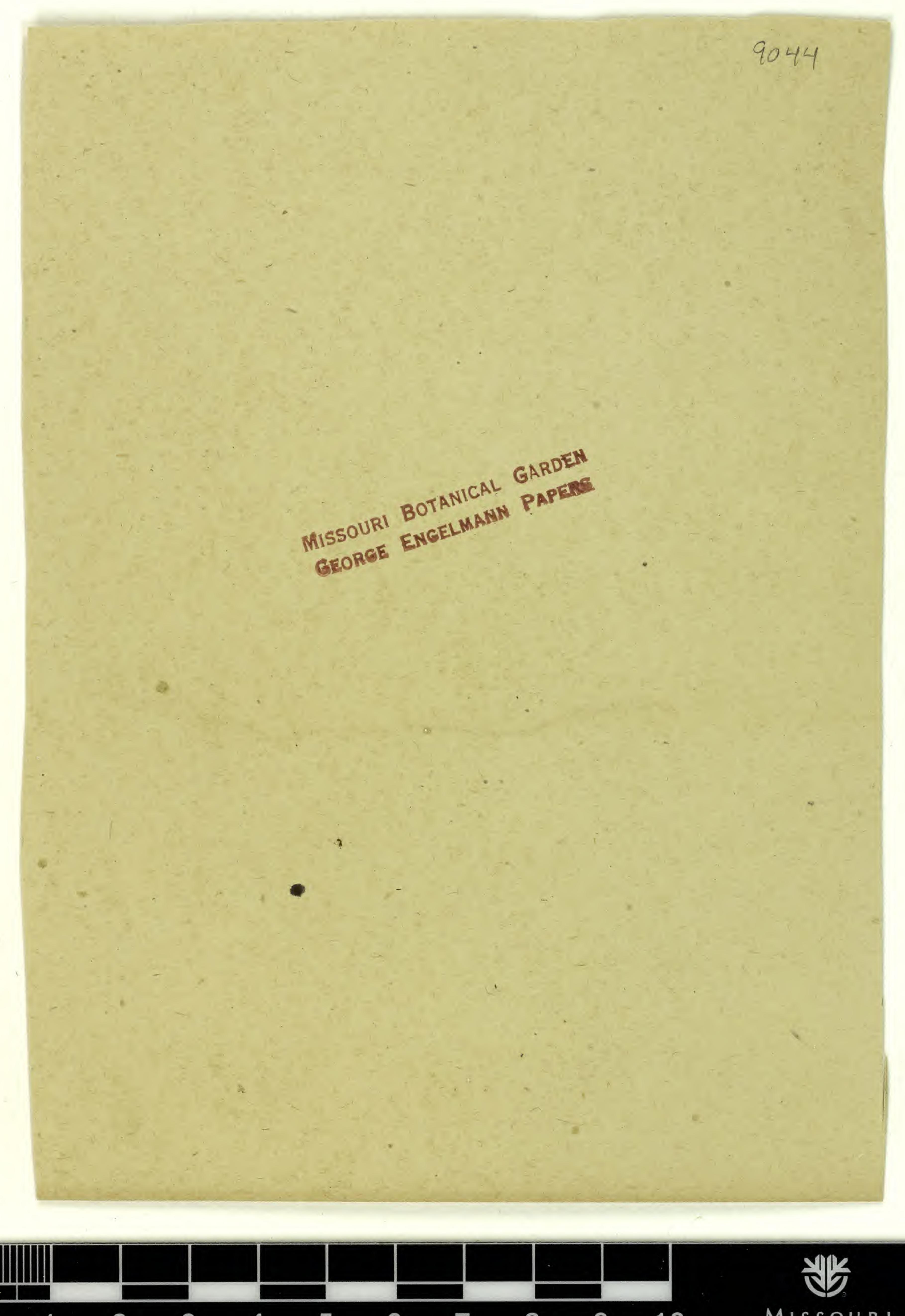
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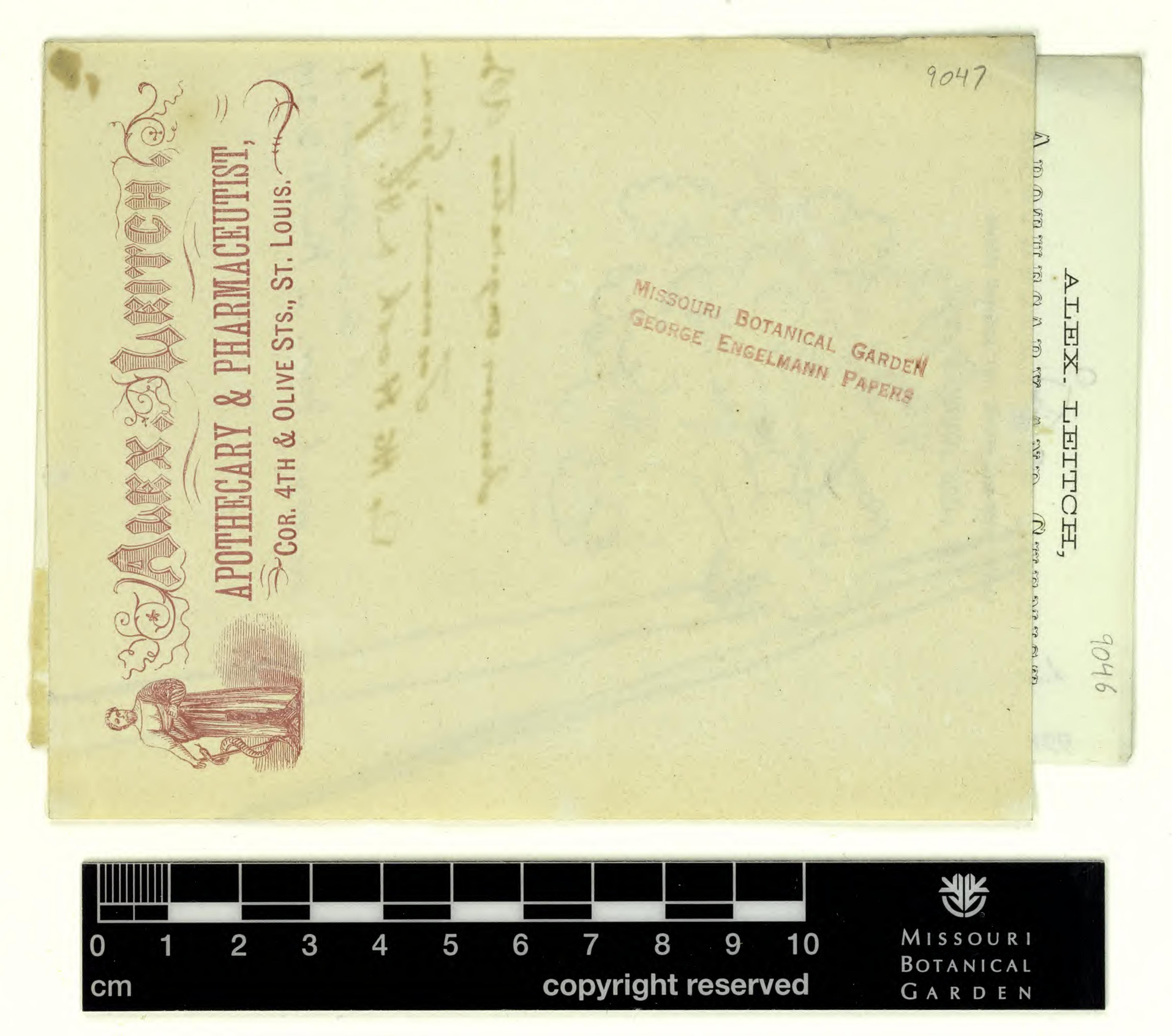
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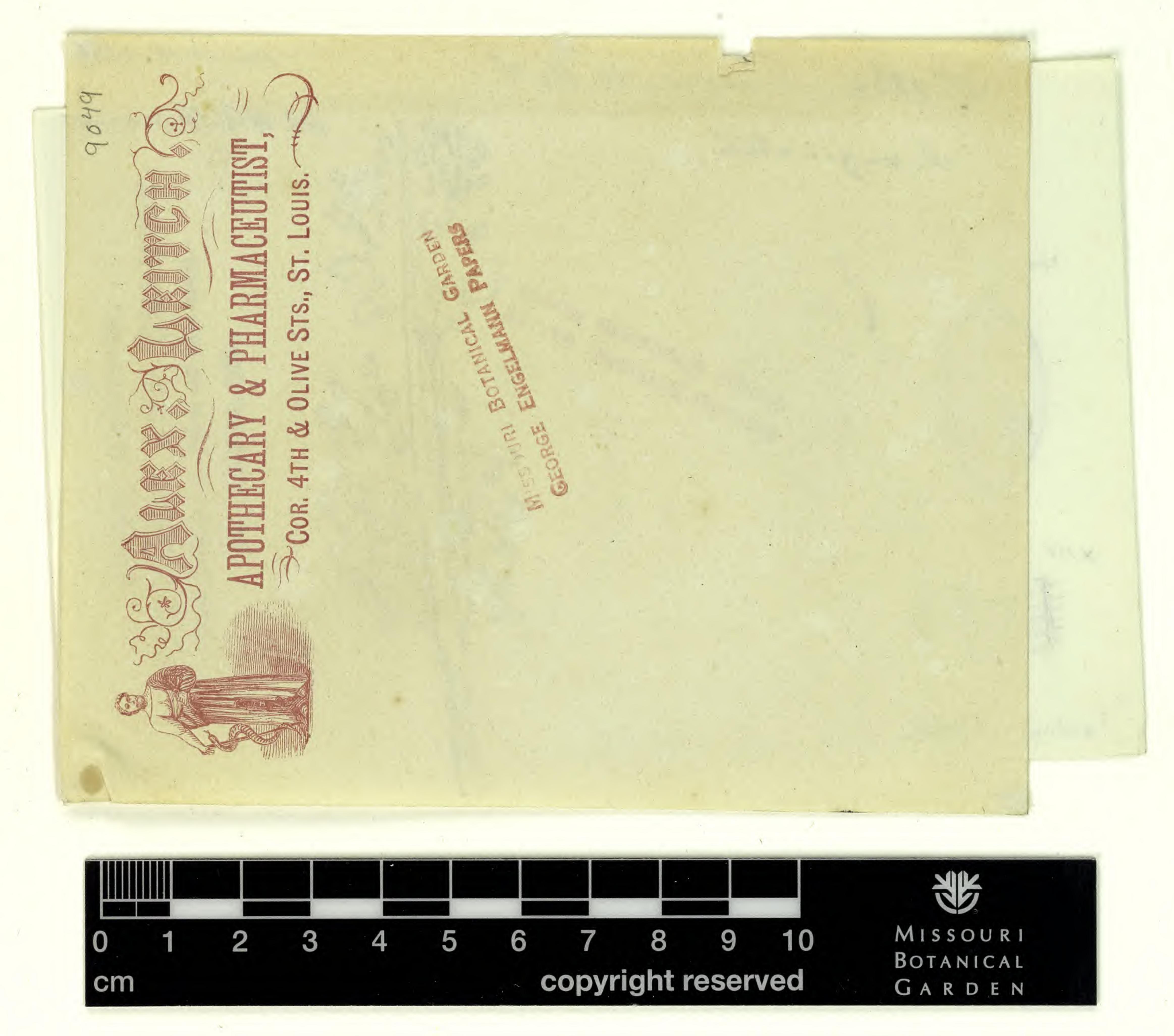
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114 TRANS. OF THE ACAD. OF SCIENCE.

## Topaz in Utah. By Henry Engelmann.

During my explorations in Utah as Geologist of the Expedition under Capt. J. H. Simpson, Top. Eng'rs. U. S. A., in 1858 and 1859, I observed some remarkably beautiful crystals of Topaz among some detritus of trachytic porphyry. They were perfectly colorless, transparent, sharply developed, and of great lustre. They were all short columnar. The largest of them measured scarcely one third of an inch in the direction of the basal cleavage, which was highly perfect. I observed ten modifications: all crystals exhibited (according to Prof. Rose's designation)

 $\infty c: b: a$  ,  $\infty c: b: 2a$  ,  $c: \infty b: \infty a 1$  ,  $4c: b: \infty a$  , 2c: b: a ; most of them also  $2c: b: \infty a$  , c: b: a ; a few only  $2c: \infty b: a$  , and 4(?)c: b: a .

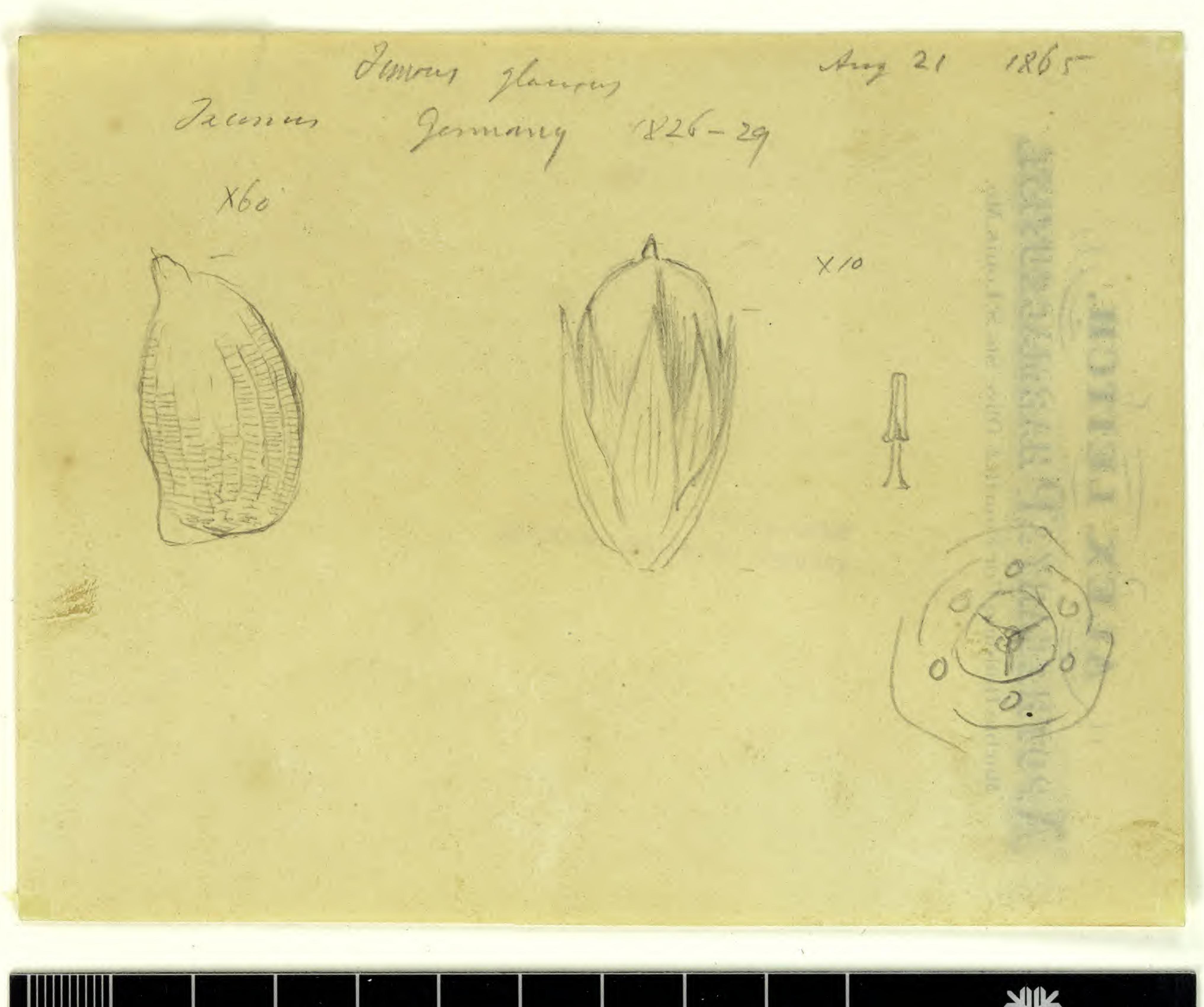
As in none of the crystals were both ends developed, I could not ascertain whether they were hemihedral, as is most common with topaz. The hardness of the mineral is =8. It is infusible before the blowpipe; and when strongly heat ed is coated with small blisters, but does not show any change of color. It exhibits the reactions of fluorine, alumina, and silex. No tests were made for other elements, nor were the crystals examined in regard to pyro-electricity and polariza-



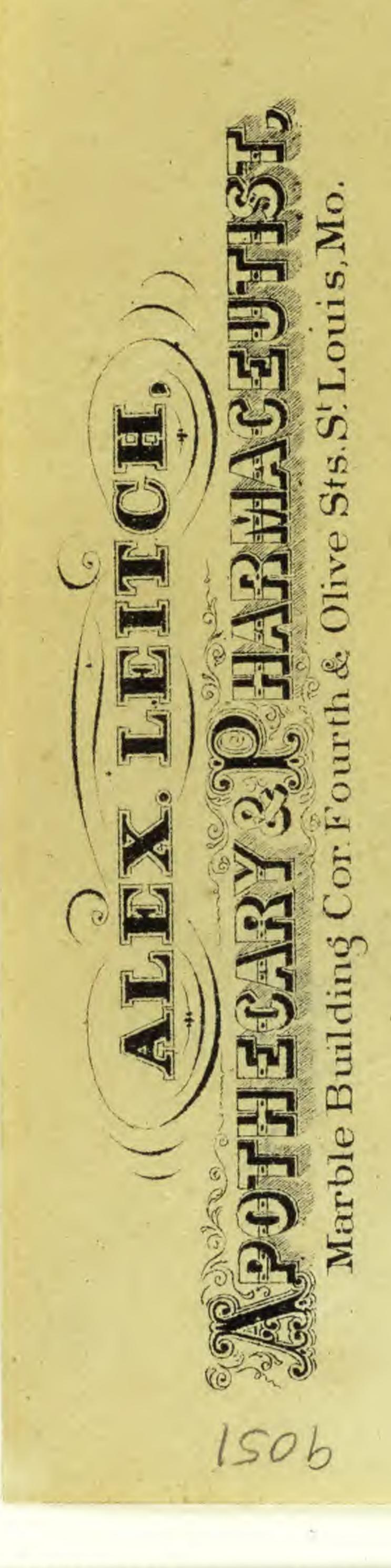
Elæacrinus Kirkwoodensis, n. sp.

Body very small, subglobose, a little longer than wide, flattened above and below. Basal pieces very gently concave, with their edges on a level with the plane of the under side. Radial pieces (fork pieces) reaching to the base and occupying more than four fifths the entire length of the body, narrow below and widest in the middle, sides gently arched. Interradial pieces subdeltoid, very prominent towards the apex, much longer than wide, obtusely angulated below, acutely angulated above, and notched on either side a short distance below the summit. Pseudo-ambulacral areas extending from base to summit, narrow, deeply impressed; sides nearly parallel; pore pieces amounting to about fifty in each field. A longitudinal fissure or slit extends from the central summit opening downwards, separating the pore pieces of one side from their fellows of the opposite for the distance of about one fifth the length of the field, thence their inner edges are united in the median line to the base. Pseudo-ambulacral spaces lanceolate, sloping gently from their edges to the sutures. Ovarial apertures eight, very minute, situated at the notches of the interradial plates. Anal opening large, circular or very slight-





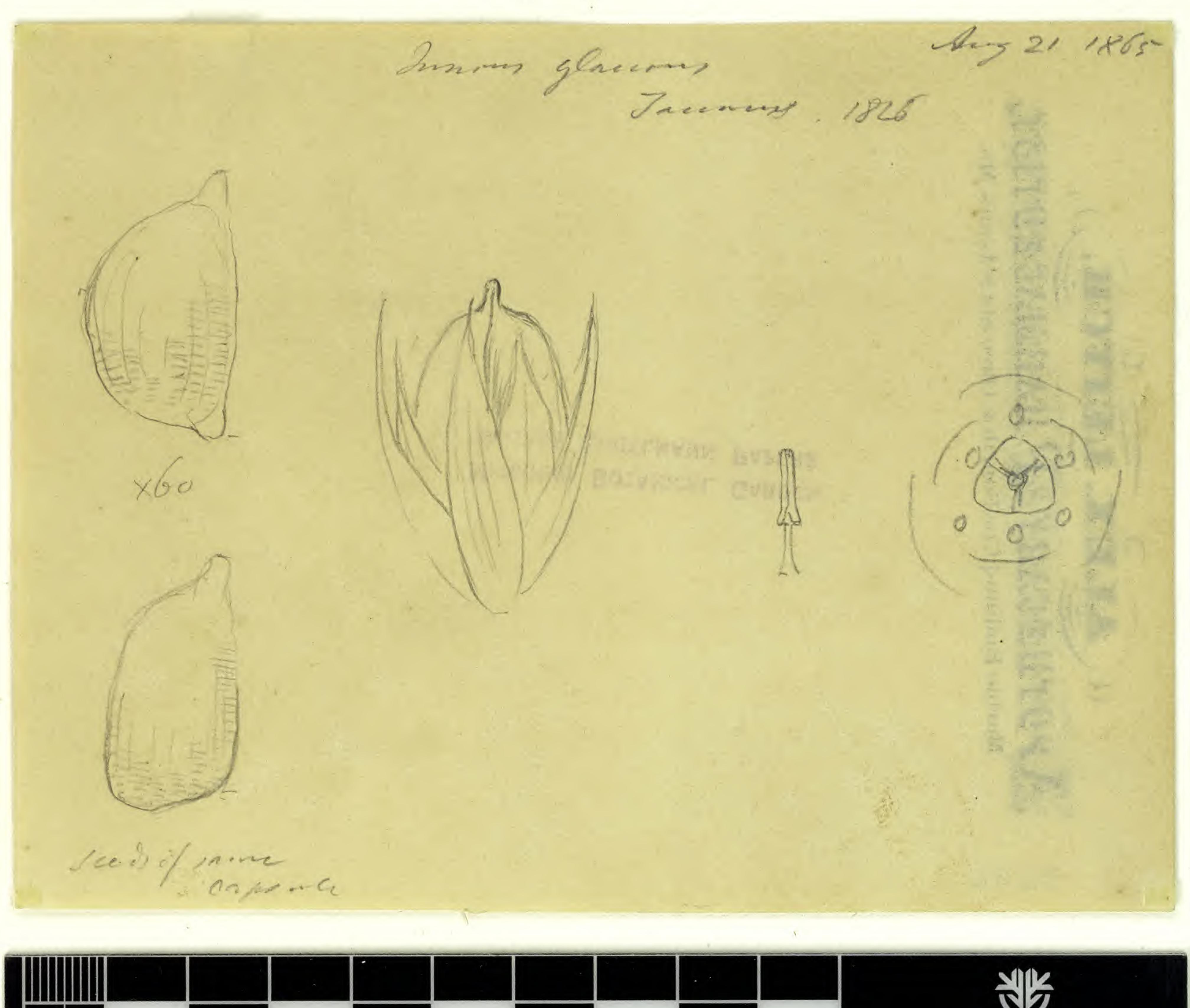




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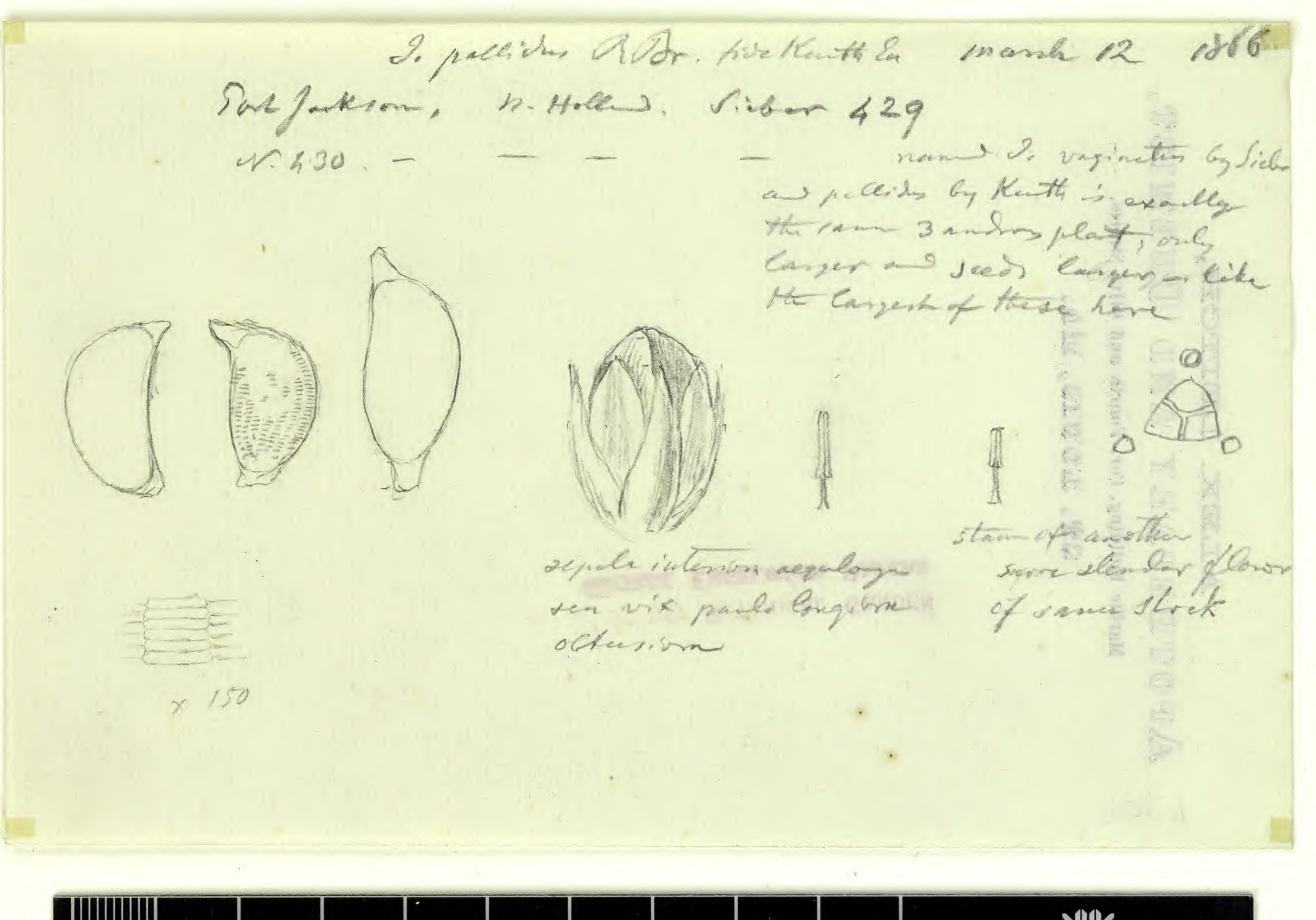
## MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS

cumstances prevented me from obtaining more than a recrystals, which are now deposited in the collection of the Smithsonian Institute; a few others are also in the hands members of the party. We were travelling at the time forced night marches with nearly worn out animals, seeking to gain a spring of water in a distant range of mountain This desert was then entirely unexplored. I have but lit doubt that more interesting materials are to be found at the

e mountains of the former Territory of Utah promise a rield to the mineralogist. We know already of gold and ores in the east, west and south part of that district; pper and lead ores in the south, and I have discovered atter also in the centre of it; of specular iron ores and e sulphur in the Rocky Mountains and near Little Salt; of rock salt in the mountains south-east of Utah Lake; it ive alum near Salt Lake; of various other salts in the ts; and of silicates, composing the granites, porphyries, es, trachytes, and lavas, nearly over the whole area.

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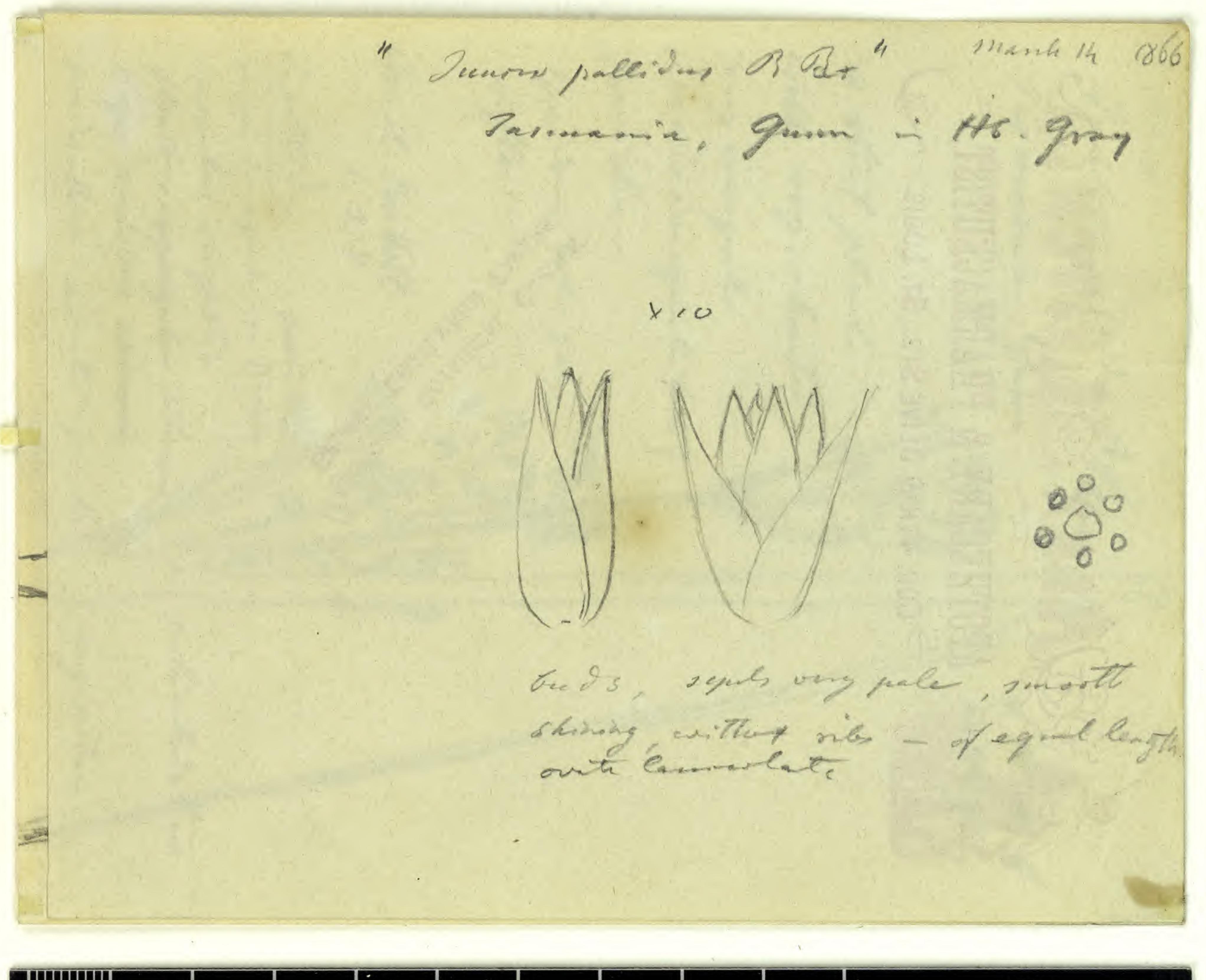


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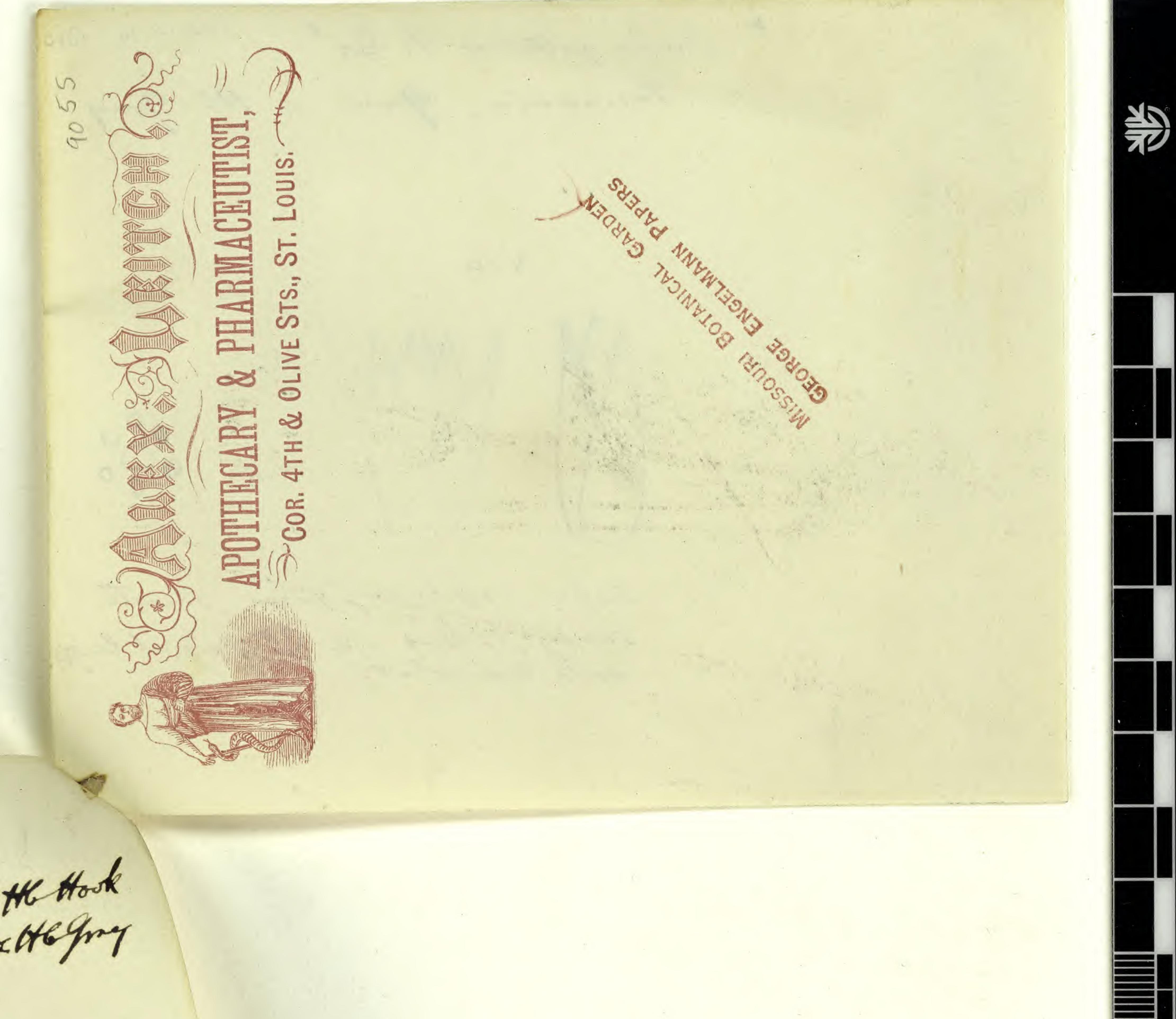
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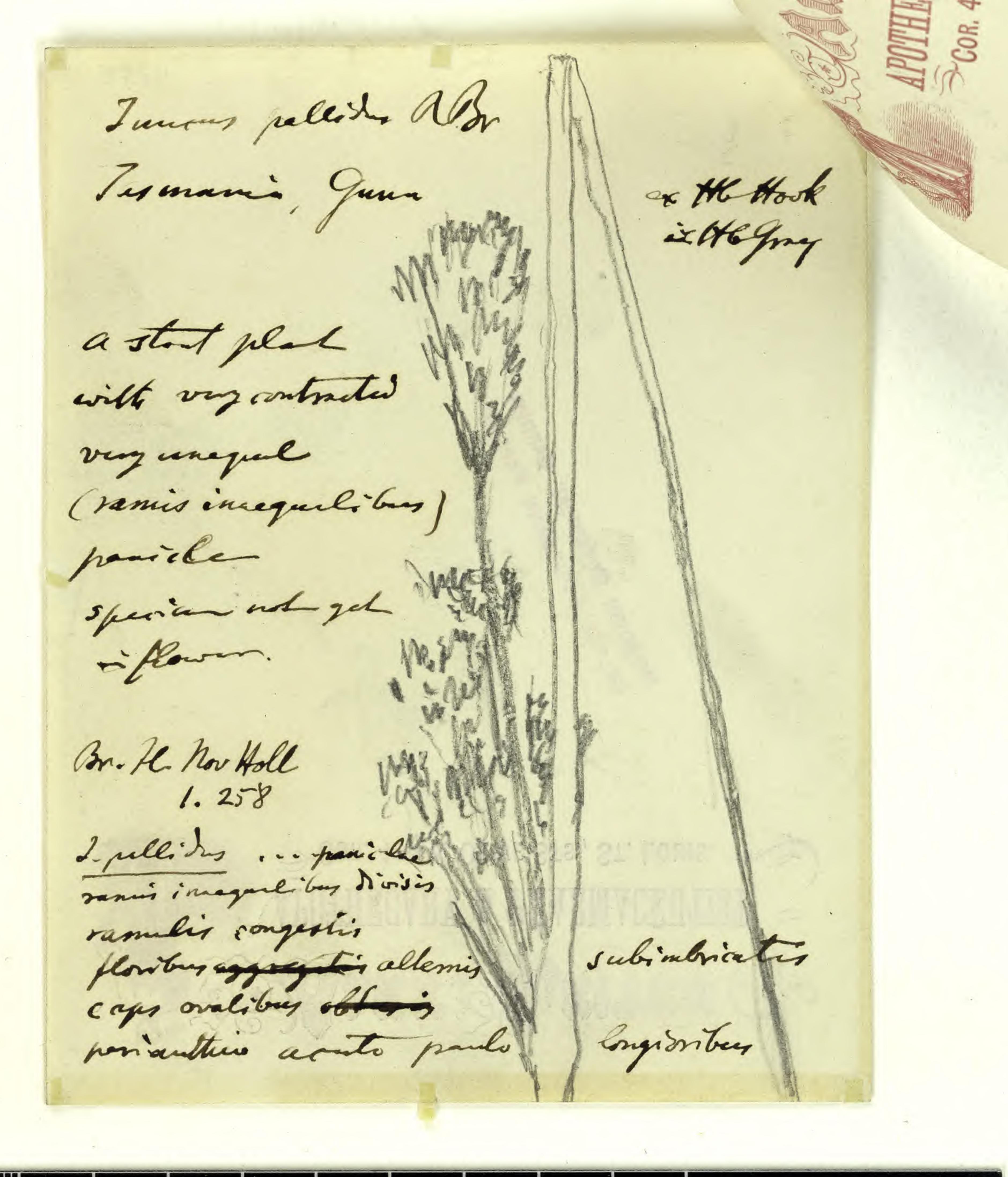


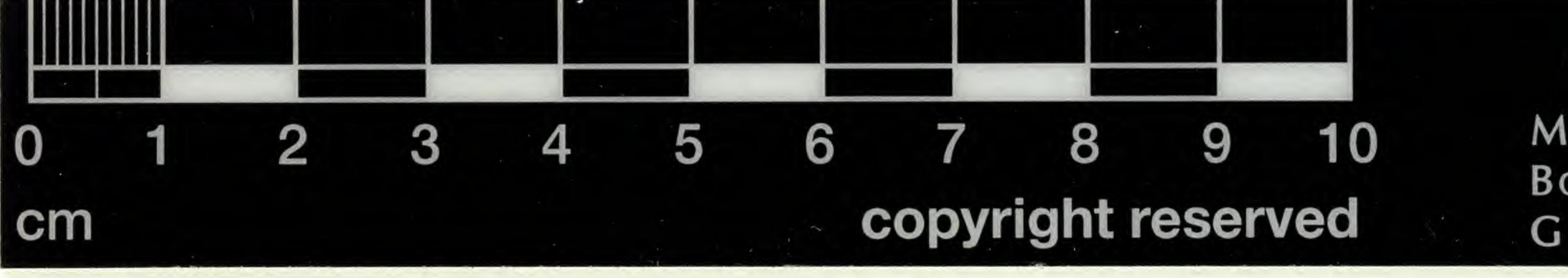




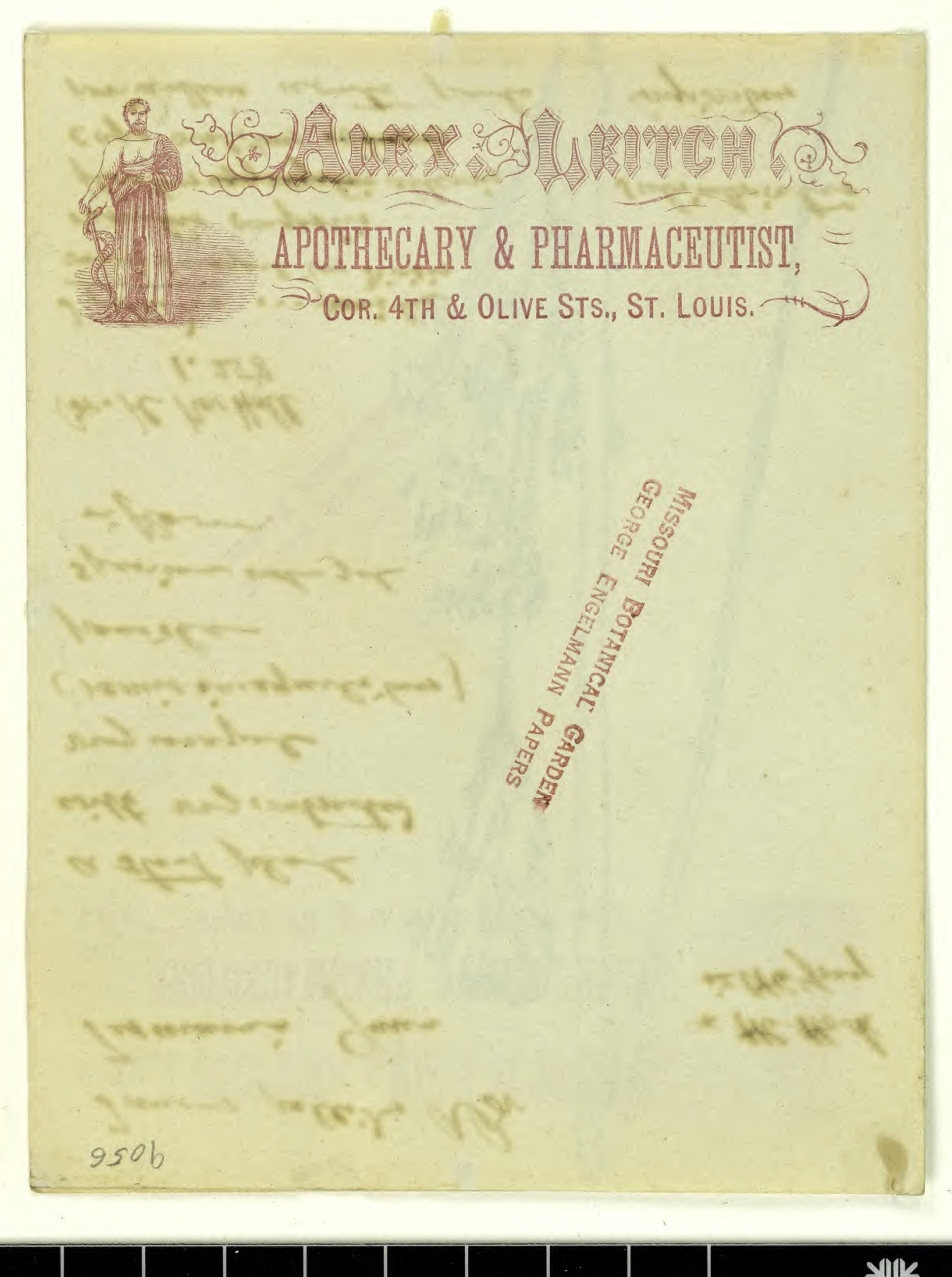


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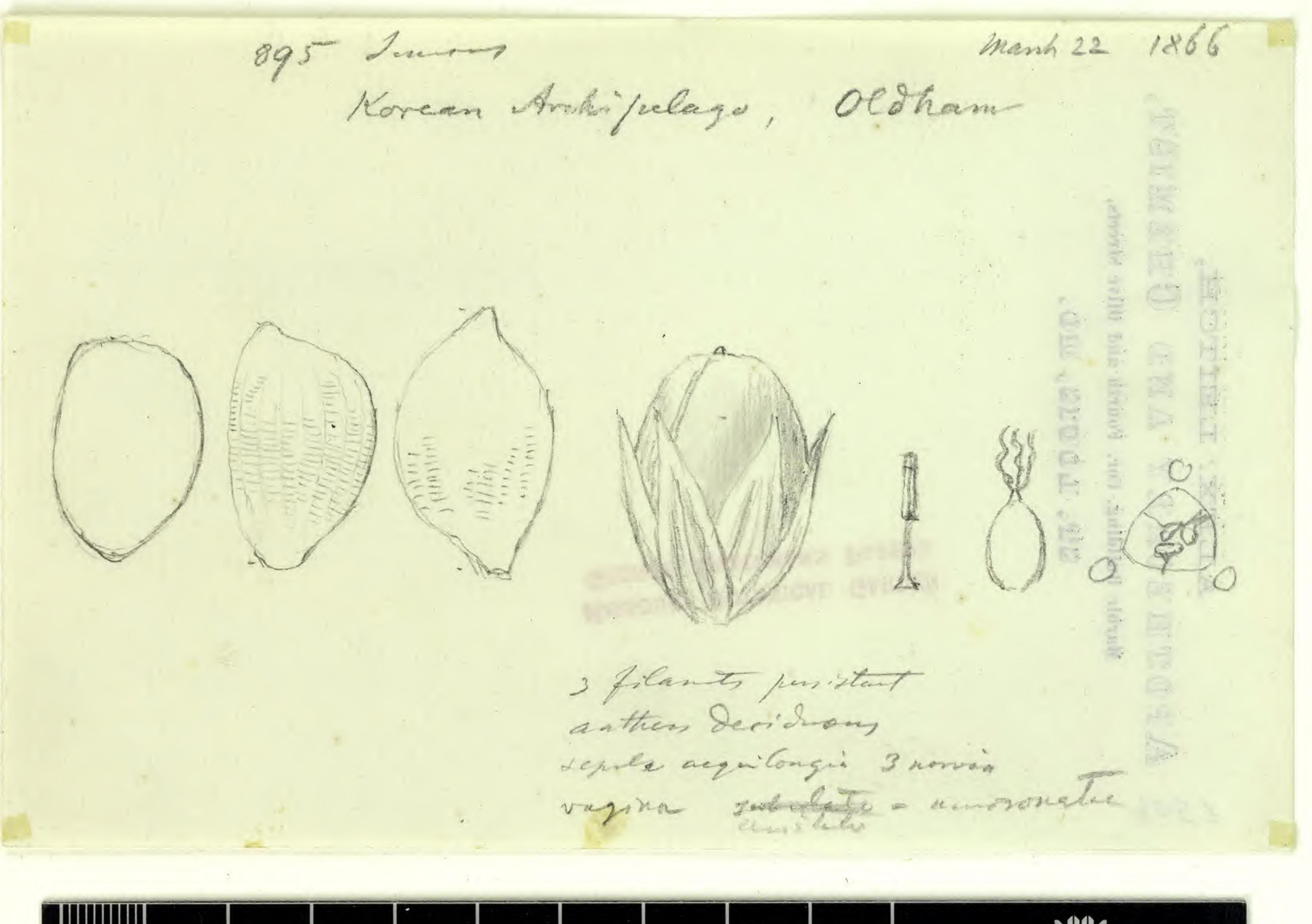


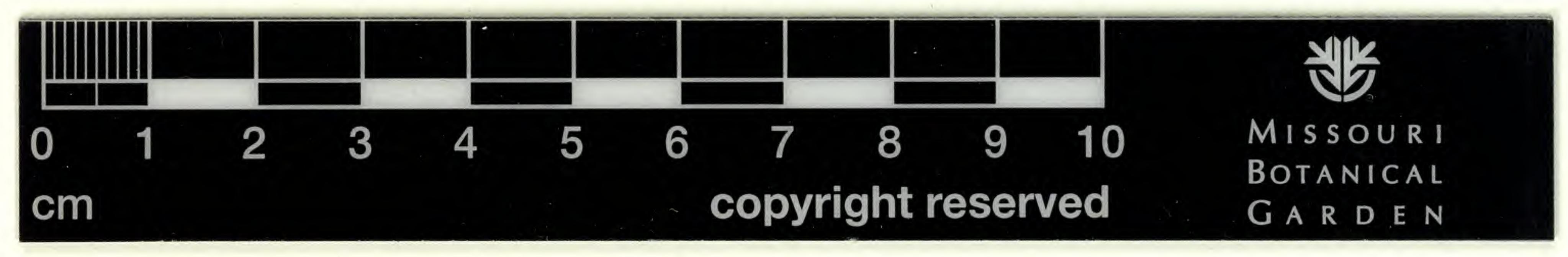








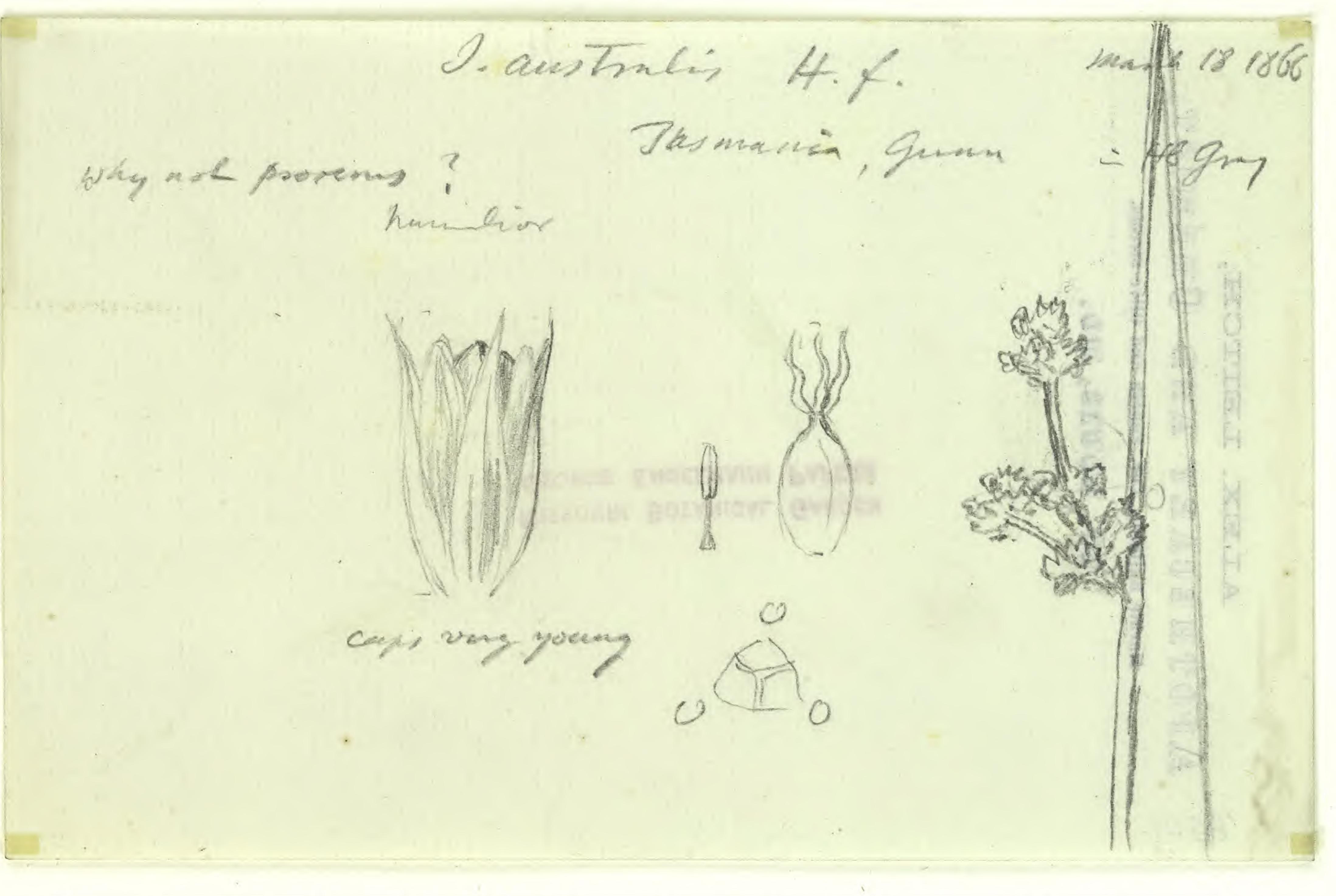


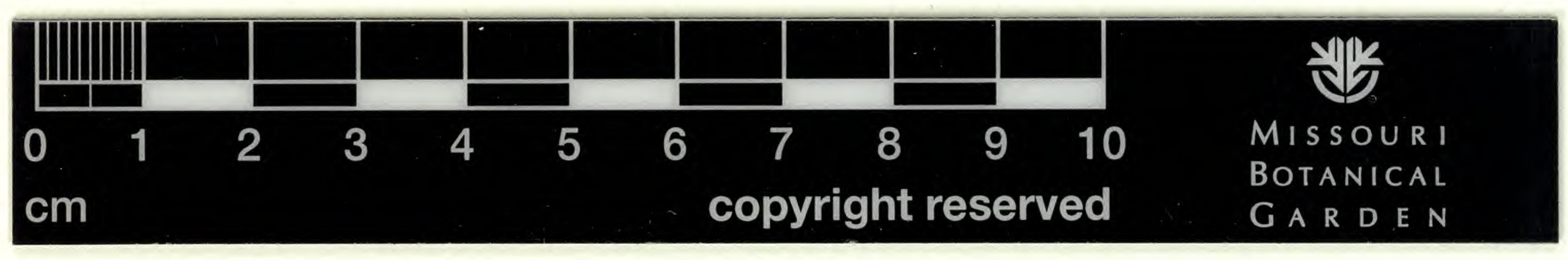


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